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AUTHOR	Cheffins, Richard H. A.
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ABSTRACT

National bibliographies of 62 countries are examined, and standardized information on each is presented together with summary tables in this country-by-country analysis. It is based on, and aims to extend and update, Gerhard Pomassl's "Survey of National Bibliographies, 1975" and "Synoptic Tables Concerning the Current National Bibliographies, 1975." All aspects of the content of the bibliographies and bibliographic tools (e.g., classification schemes) used in their compilation have been covered. Entries include information on title, publisher or issuing authority, frequency, cumulations, introductory material, arrangement, indexes, up-to-dateness, contents, and other notes. A ranking list of categories contained in the national bibliographies is given together with other tables, and a final section presents a synthesis of findings and conclusions. (Author/KP)

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A SURVEY OF THE CONTENTS OF EXISTING NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

prepared by

Richard H.A. Cheffins

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FOREWORD

This survey has been undertaken under a contract of Unesco with IFLA as one of a series of background papers for the 1977 Unesco/IFLA Conference on National Bibliographies. It is based upon, and aims to extend and update, Dr. Pomassl's Survey of National Bibliographies, 1975 (COM-75/WS/7) and his Synoptic tables concerning the current national bibliographies, Berlin, 1975. The aspects of Dr. Pomassl's survey concerning legal deposit laws are outside the scope of this present survey (they are being dealt with in another paper) and the methods of production of national bibliographies are outside the scope of the conference but all aspects of the content of the bibliographies and the bibliographical tools (classification schemes, etc.) used in their compilation have been covered. The basis of the survey has been a detailed examination of the bibliographies themselves (principally from the extensive holdings of the British Library Lending Division) and on the few occasions that information has been gleaned from secondary sources, usually Dr. Pomassl's survey, this has been specifically acknowledged. Sixty-two national bibliographies have been examined and standardized information on each has been presented in this paper together with summary tables on this coverage.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

AACR	Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules
BBK	Bibliotechno - bibliograficheskaia Klassifikatsiia (the Russian classification system)
BLLD	British Library Lending Division
Dewey	Dewey Decimal Classification
ISBD(M)	International Standard for Bibliographical Description for Monographs
ISBD(S)	International Standard for Bibliographical Description for Serials
Pomassl	refers in this survey always to: POMASSL, Gerhard, Comparative survey of existing national bibliographies, Paris, [Unesco], 1975 (COM-75/WS/7)
UBC	Universal Bibliographic Control
UDC	Universal Decimal Classification

INTRODUCTION

According to Avicenne[1], sixty-four countries have reported that they compile national bibliographies. More recently Pomassl[2] has indicated that there are one hundred and one such countries though for at least a dozen of the countries he lists the "national bibliography" fails to meet even the minimum criteria necessary. More up-to-date information should be available when Mlle. Marcelle Beaudiquez produces the next quinquennial Unesco survey in succession to Avicenne. In the meantime a reasonable estimate of the number of countries which can claim to have true national bibliographies would be about ninety and, of these, this survey covers sixty-two - over two-thirds of the whole.

Dorothy Anderson in her paper on UBC[3] suggested that "... the functions relating to national bibliographical control should be prepared by an organizational unit, the national bibliographic agency, which will make the authoritative bibliographic record for each item added to the collection [i.e. the national library receiving all types of published documentary material by legal deposit] and will carry out all functions associated with the production of the record: that is, produce the national bibliography ...". As an ideal, therefore, a national bibliography should be a record produced by an appropriate national authority in each country of the published output of that country on an ongoing basis derived from legal deposit. In practice it is wise to adopt for the present a more liberal interpretation. Thus not all countries have passed laws of legal deposit (a topic outside the scope of this survey) but some of them, Papua and New Guinea for example, nevertheless manage to publish national bibliographies from other sources. In the Netherlands (another country which at present is without laws of legal deposit though the position is likely to change) the national bibliography is produced by a commercial publisher but in other respects conforms to the criteria for such a bibliography and has been included in this survey. Few national bibliographies achieve the ideal of including all types of published documentary material - those of Eastern Europe come nearest to the ideal - and so this survey covers all those which as a minimum include the output of the country's published monographs. Thus the Bibliographie Nationale Marocaine which is solely an index of articles of Moroccan interest in Moroccan and foreign journals has been excluded. Also excluded from this survey are one-off bibliographies, bibliographies produced by the book trade, library accessions lists (even if of a national library though in some countries this is the nearest approach to a national bibliography), bibliographies covering the output of provinces (e.g. the Bibliographie du Québec) or of several countries (e.g. The CARICOM Bibliography produced by the Caribbean Community Secretariat Library) or of a limited range of categories (e.g. the British Catalogue of Music) although the last type has been noted in this survey as supplementing the main national bibliographies.

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(1) AVICENNE, Paul. Bibliographic services throughout the world 1965-1969. Paris, Unesco, 1972, p. 26.

(2) POMASSL, Gerhard. Comparative survey of existing national bibliographies, Paris [Unesco] 1975 (COM-75/WS/7), p. 1.

(3) ANDERSON, Dorothy. Universal bibliographic control - a long-term policy, a plan for action. Pullach/München, Verlag Dokumentation, 1974, p. 31.

(This paper was originally prepared as a working document presented by IFLA to the Unesco Intergovernmental Conference on the Planning of National Overall Documentation, Library and Archives Infrastructures, September, 1974.)

Dr. Pomassl, in his work cited, surveyed in depth the national bibliographic situation of forty-five countries. Of these the U.S.A. lacks a national bibliography in the sense defined. It relies upon book-trade bibliographies and library catalogues. In the case of five other countries - Malaysia, Senegal, Syria, Uganda and the People's Republic of Viet Nam - no copies of their respective national bibliographies were readily available for examination. The remaining thirty-nine have been resurveyed together with twenty-three others which were not treated in depth by Dr. Pomassl, three of which were unrecorded by him - those for Barbados, Ecuador and Guyana all of which are relatively new publications. Besides the detailed coverage of a greater number of bibliographies, this study differs in two important respects from Dr. Pomassl's. An important part of his study concerned the question of legal deposit laws, whereas this study intentionally omits all reference to legal deposit which is, however, the subject of another Unesco-sponsored IFLA survey. Also, the information contained within his study was principally obtained as a result of replies received to a detailed questionnaire he circulated to the national bibliographic authorities in each country which was supplemented by reference to various published and unpublished sources. This survey, however, has been based almost entirely on a study of the national bibliographies themselves - the only authority consulted otherwise has been Dr. Pomassl's own survey.

The bibliographies examined were mainly found in the British Library Lending Division. The Division has an extensive stock of national bibliographies and there was the additional advantage that, as it records the date of receipt of journal issues, it was possible to get some idea of the delay factor (see below). In order to supplement the information available from BLLD, the stock of certain other libraries, principally the Reference Division of the British Library, were checked and sample issues of national bibliographies received by the IFLA Office for UBC were scanned but in fact this added few entries to those obtained by examining the holdings of the BLLD. This survey covers nearly 40% more countries than Dr. Pomassl was able to do. Even so the least well represented areas in his survey - Asia, Africa and Latin America - though improved here, still remain comparatively less well covered. The effect of the BLLD's holdings has had a more subtle influence on the scope of this study. Because the library does not stock maps, newspapers, and audio-visual and other non-book material, it has made no systematic effort to acquire the bibliographies which cover exclusively such works. Sometimes, therefore, only the main bibliography was available and the supplements, supplementary series or separate works which parallel the main bibliography were lacking. Information about these and their contents has been obtained from Dr. Pomassl's study in the case of the countries covered by him, but with other countries this survey may have missed some such subsidiary publications. Similarly, on a few occasions, data had to be obtained from earlier issues than ideally would have been desirable and it is possible in such cases that some of the information is not completely up to date. Obviously the data for the Pakistan National Bibliography is no longer derived even in part from the East Pakistan Government Gazette and it is unlikely that the issuing authority for Ethiopian Publications is still named "Haile Selassie I University". These, however, are minor defects; more important is the fact that at a time when more and more countries are striving to achieve UBC modifications in that direction in later issues will not have been noted.

About eighty per cent of the countries examined arranged their entries in subject order (the minority of alphabetically arranged bibliographies being largely confined to Scandinavia and the smaller English-speaking countries) and while most Central and Eastern European countries have adopted the system of broad subject groups most of the remaining countries use a decimal classification, either Dewey or the UDC, as the basis of their subject arrangement. Few use a close classification - some do not even go beyond the ten main divisions. In such cases a phrase such as "Classified (broad Dewey divisions)" has been used to describe the situation.

It has proved relatively simple to establish whether the principal categories of publications were covered in particular bibliographies. Monographs obviously were readily identifiable. Government publications and maps often were to be found in separate sequences and if they were not, they were usually to be found in the social sciences and geography sections respectively of subject-arranged bibliographies or under the name of the country in alphabetically arranged bibliographies. Theses (normally doctoral theses only) and periodicals (often only the first issue) also were often to be found in separate sequences but otherwise were somewhat more difficult to track down. Other categories proved far more difficult to trace and, as negatives are well nigh impossible to prove, the omission of a category under the heading "contents" in the analysis of a bibliography should not be interpreted as meaning that the category is definitely excluded from the bibliography but merely that it is untraced and therefore probably excluded. Likewise in the ranking list of categories the number following a category represents the minimum number of bibliographies which include it. Sometimes the task of determining the categories contained in a bibliography has been eased by their being listed in the introduction but this has seldom proved as useful as might have been expected. Such lists are rarely exhaustive and the terminology used is often imprecise and never defined. The definitions for the categories adopted for this survey are given in the next section.

An important factor in providing adequate national bibliographic control is the speed with which a publication gets recorded and this survey has endeavoured to record this factor. Fairly crude criteria were applied to determine delay as they were the best available and, as no other large-scale systematic examination of the delay factor appears to exist, this aspect of the survey may be of special use. Firstly the date of receipt of a given issue at BLLD has been indicated though occasionally this information was not available. With the more heavily used bibliographies, especially ones published at frequent intervals, this will give a good indication of the date of publication and of the interval between nominal date of issue and the actual date of availability. With the more infrequent, and less heavily used, bibliographies the date of receipt has little meaning as there was sometimes a considerable lapse of time before a particular issue was required. More importantly issues have been examined to determine in each case what proportion of the imprints were dated for the current year, the year preceding and for any earlier year. For very small issues a whole count was made but otherwise the analysis was on the basis of a sample. For annual or longer period bibliographies the latest available issue was examined, otherwise the issue which is dated nearest the mid-year point was chosen. Because of the differences of frequency, the data is not strictly comparable and should be used with caution. Nevertheless, it does provide some valid yardstick of comparison. One type of bibliography, however, could not be assimilated to this pattern and that was that which retrospectively listed the publications of a given date. All that could be done was to indicate the date of publication as well as the date of issue.

There was one other factor which it would have been desirable to examine but which in the event proved impossible - and that was the factor of completeness. It is possible to establish with reasonable precision what categories of material are included or excluded from a bibliography and hence arrive at a concept of completeness of intent. What is more difficult to establish - it proved impossible - is the degree of completeness of execution; that is to say, to what extent the categories chosen for inclusion were completely covered. The problem is to obtain reliable independent and comparable figures for the total production for any given category. If production figures are derived from legal deposit data or national library accessions the likelihood is that they will not be independent and comparisons with the national bibliography will involve question-begging. If, on the other hand, the figures are genuinely independent (say from the book trade) there is firstly the

problem of comparability of data and secondly, the problem of establishing completeness is merely shifted back one stage - until the completeness of the independent figures have been established they are useless for evaluating the completeness of coverage of national bibliographies. Reluctantly, it must be conceded that while producers of most national bibliographies would readily admit that coverage is not complete, it is not possible to establish the extent of the incompleteness.

The main part of this survey follows - a country-by-country analysis of national bibliographies. So far as is possible each entry follows a standard pattern in order to facilitate comparisons. These are preceded by an explanation of standard layout and some definitions of meaning assigned to various terms used. At the end of the country entries a ranking list of categories contained in national bibliographies is given together with certain other tables and the whole study is completed with a concluding section which endeavours to synthesize the information contained in the country entries and draw some conclusion which arise from the examination of the various national bibliographies covered.

EXPLANATION OF LAYOUT AND TERMINOLOGY OF COUNTRY ENTRIES

In the next section details are given of all the national bibliographies examined for this survey. They are arranged in alphabetical order of the English form of the name of the country and for each bibliography the following details have been given: name of country, title of bibliography, publisher or issuing authority, frequency, cumulations, preliminary matter, arrangement, indexes, up-to-dateness, contents and finally any other notes. What information is to be found under each heading is set out below.

Title of bibliography. Long description subtitles have usually been omitted.

Publisher/issuing authority. The name of the authority responsible for the production of the bibliography rather than the formal publisher is given whenever there is any difference between the two.

Frequency and cumulations. Although the study has been based on the examination of actual holdings at BLLD, if its holdings lack the cumulations (or conversely consist only of the cumulations) data has been gathered from elsewhere concerning the full range of the published form of the bibliography. However data on multi-annual cumulations has not been systematically collected.

Prelims. Under this heading is given details of all the introductory material (whether it be placed in front or at the back of the issue). Everything except the main body of the bibliography and indexes to it are mentioned here. Introductions, instructions for the use of the volume, tables of contents, summaries of the classification scheme used, lists of abbreviations, list of publishers are indicated if given. In bibliographies arranged in broad subject groups the table of contents usually also does duty as a guide to the subject arrangement. The purpose of giving information under this heading is to indicate to what extent help is given to users of the bibliography to make best use of it.

Arrangement and indexes indicate how the main entries are arranged, alphabetically, by subject group or in classified order and how and whether the main entries are indexed.

Up-to-dateness indicates firstly when the principal issue examined was received in the BLLD and secondly the proportion of entries in that issue which were published during the current year, the preceding year and earlier. In a few cases the bibliography is retrospective and all entries are for the same date (or span of dates) and in such cases the delay between issue date and date of publication is indicated.

Contents. The main categories used are defined below. It is important to realize that inclusion of a category in the contents sections of the country entries may only mean a selective inclusion of it. Sometimes such selectivity was explicitly stated in the bibliographies but this is not normally the case. Some terms not listed below will be found in the contents sections of the country entries and in these cases the terms were taken directly from the bibliographies concerned and are normally self-explanatory. They can in general be considered subdivisions of one or other of the categories defined below.

Monographs — This category includes not only monographs strictly defined but other "one-off" publications such as conference proceedings (if not in serial form), Festschriften, etc. Atlases would also be included here unless specifically grouped with maps. As would be expected all bibliographies covered monographs.

Government publications	The publications of national or provincial governments or inter-governmental organizations only. Local (municipal) government publications are seldom systematically included.
Serials	First issues of serials only are normally included or first issues of a revived journal or one under a changed name.
Maps	Normally sheet maps though some bibliographies include atlases under this heading.
Theses	Usually doctoral theses only. Frequently theses are excluded on the grounds that they are adequately covered elsewhere.
Printed music	Printed music not recorded music which is a separate category.
Foreign publications	No bibliography attempts to list all foreign material but in certain cases some foreign works are listed. Some bibliographies try to list all works in their national language, others include foreign publications of their own nationals and yet others list works published abroad about their own country.
Calendars	Almanacs, yearbooks, college prospectuses and suchlike annual publications. In some cases this category would have been subsumed in the category of serials.
Research reports	Unpublished or semi-published reports of scientific research or analogues material, usually excluded as being unpublished.
Standards	Standards if included would tend to be those of the national standards authority rather than trade standards and are sometimes further restricted to collected editions.
Articles	Articles within journals, normally selected articles only with special reference to the country concerned. If an article achieves a separate existence as a pamphlet, it would be included among "monographs".
Recorded music	Recorded music and the spoken word.
Prints	Engravings, drawings, photographs and other separately published illustrative material.
Ephemera	A miscellaneous group of items seldom defined but often specifically excluded it would include material such as postage stamps, currency notes, playing cards, theatre programmes, prospectuses, telephone directories, electoral lists, handouts, press releases and publicity material of various sorts. No bibliography includes all such material; a few include some.
Trade literature	Publications produced by commercial organizations in the course of their business.
Films	Educational films or feature films.
Braille	Actual braille books - "talking books" would be included with records.
Patents	No bibliography lists individual patents as this would be the responsibility of national patent offices. A few include collected editions.

Name of country: Albania

Title of bibliography: Bibliografia Kombëtare e Republikës Popullore të Shqipërisë: Libri Shqip.

Publisher/issuing authority: Biblioteka Kombëtare, Tirana.

Frequency: Quarterly.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Table of contents.

Arrangements: Alphabetical within 31 subject divisions with an alphabetical index. UDC classification given but not used for arrangement.

Indexes: Authors and titles in one alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: XVI (1975) Nr 2 (received 18 May 1976) contains 63% of entries for 1975 imprints, 37% for 1974 and none earlier.

Contents: Monographs, government publications and music.

Notes: Journal articles are covered in a parallel publication - "Artikujt e periodikut shqip".

Name of country: Algeria

Title of bibliography: Bibliographie de l'Algerie.

Publisher/issuing authority: Bibliothèque Nationale, Alger.

Frequency: Half-yearly.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Introduction, list of abbreviations.

Arrangement: Subject by main Dewey divisions with indexes. The two sequences - French and Arabic - start at either end and work towards the middle of the volume.

Indexes: Authors, collaborators, corporated authors and titles in separate sequences.

Up-to-dateness: 1er semestre 1975 (received 17 February 1976) contains 34% 1975 imprints, 55% 1974 and 11% earlier but many entries lack an imprint date.

Contents: Monographs, serials, ephemera, government publications and theses.

Name of country: Australia

Title of bibliography: Australian National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: National Library of Australia, Canberra.

Frequency: Weekly.

Cumulations: Monthly, January-April, May-August, and annual.

Prelims: Introduction, outline of classification scheme, list of National Library publications (at end) and, in annual volume, a list of publishers.

Arrangement: Classified (modified Dewey) with indexes.

Indexes: Weekly: author and title in one alphabetical sequence. There is a similar arrangement in the cumulations with the addition of a separate subject sequence.

Up-to-dateness: June 1975 (received 13 August 1975) contains 54% of entries with 1975 imprints, 43% 1974 and 3% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (excluding pamphlets of less than 5 pages), serials (new titles and changed titles), ephemera, government publications, research reports, standards, trade literature, conferences, prints, printed music, works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest and by indigenous authors).

Other notes: AACR & ISBD(M) used. ISBNs given. Maps and films are covered in Australian Maps and Australian Films and government publications which are only selectively covered in the National Bibliography are better covered in Australian Government Publications.

Name of country: Austria

Title of bibliography: Oesterreichische Bibliographie Verzeichnis der österreichische Neuerscheinungen.

Publisher/issuing authority: Österreichischen National Bibliothek.

Frequency: Twice monthly (the first 2 issues of the year are combined).

Cumulations: 3 quarterly indexes and an annual index each year.

Prelims: Table of contents.

Arrangement: 25 (mainly subject) groups with an index.

Indexes: Author and title index in one alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: 1 June 1975 issue (received 7 June 1975) contained 41% of entries with 1975 imprints, 47% 1974 and 12% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (without limitation of size), theses, maps and calendars.

Other notes: Theses and music are covered in other publications.

Name of country: Barbados

Title of bibliography: The National Bibliography of Barbados.

Publisher/issuing authority: Public Library, Bridgetown.

Frequency: Quarterly.

Cumulations: Annual.

Prelims: Introduction, list of abbreviations outline of (Dewey) classification and, at end, list of publishers.

Arrangement: Classified (Dewey 18th ed.) with index.

Indexes: Author and titles in one alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: April-June 1975 (received 28 October 1975) contains 81% of entries with 1975 imprints, 11% 1974 and 8% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (including new editions), serials (new titles), government publications, annual reports and works published abroad (by indigenous authors).

Other notes: ISBD(M) used in conjunction with AACR (British text). ISBNs given for non-native publications.

Name of country: Belgium

Title of bibliography: Bibliographie de Belgique. Belgische Bibliografie.

Publisher/issuing authority: Bibliothèque Royale Albert 1er, Bruxelles.

Frequency: Monthly.

Cumulations: Annual index.

Prelims: Table of subject groups.

Arrangement: 31 subject groups (following Unesco recommendations for the arrangement of publishing statistics). Works are arranged alphabetically within each group.

Indexes: Authors and titles of anonymous works in one alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: 1975 No. 6 (received 26 August 1975) contains 68% of entries for 1975 imprints, 24% 1974 and 8% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (unless under 5 pages), serials, government publications, theses, research reports, maps and works published abroad (by indigenous authors).

Other notes: ISBNs given.

Name of country: Botswana

Title of bibliography: The National Bibliography of Botswana.

Publisher/issuing authority: The Botswana National Library Service, Gaborone.

Frequency: 4-monthly.

Cumulations: Annual.

Prelims: Introduction and, at end, list of publishers.

Arrangement: Classified (modified Dewey 17th ed.) with index.

Indexes: Authors, titles and series in one alphabetical list.

Up-to-dateness: 1974 No. 1 (received 3 August 1976) contains 36% of entries with 1974 imprints, 64% 1973 and none earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials (new titles and titles ceased), government publications and annual reports.

Name of country: Brazil

Title of bibliography: Boletim Bibliográfico da Biblioteca Nacional.

Publisher/issuing authority: Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.

Frequency: Quarterly.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Extract from the law of legal deposit, list of main Dewey classes, table of contents and list of abbreviations.

Arrangement: Classified (Dewey) with index. The 4th-quarter issue contains supplements for maps and music a list of periodicals received during the year and a list of publishers.

Indexes: Authors and the subjects of biographies in one sequence.

Up-to-dateness: 3° trimestre 1974 (received 20 November 1975) contains 84% of entries with 1974 imprints, 14.5% entries with 1973 imprints and 1.5% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials, government publications, maps and music.

Name of country: Bulgaria

Title of bibliography: Nacionalna Bibliografiya na Bulgarija, series 1 and 2 (the only ones held by BLLD) are entitled Bulgarski Knigopis. There are six other series.

Publisher/issuing authority: Narodna Biblioteka "Kiril i Metodii", Sofiya.

Frequency: Fortnightly (series 1) and monthly (series 2).

Cumulations: Annual for series 1 & 2 (not held) most of the other series are only published annually.

Prelims: Brief introduction, table of contents at back.

Arrangement: 28 subject groups with index (series 1 & 2) BBK classification given for each entry.

Indexes: Author and title in one sequence (series 1 & 2).

Up-to-dateness: Series 1: 1975 No. 13 and series 2: 1975 No. 6, both received 21 November 1975, series 1 contained 96% 1975 imprints and 4% 1974, series 2 contains 65% 1975 imprints, 29% 1974 and 6% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials*, newspapers*, ephemera, government publications, bibliographies*, theses, reports and conference papers, calendars, articles*, maps, prints*, printed music, recorded music*, braille, works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest*) [asterisked categories are covered by series 3 to 8 which are not held by BLLD].

Name of country: Canada

Title of bibliography: Canadiana: publications of Canadian interest received by the National Library.

Publisher/issuing authority: Information Canada.

Frequency: Monthly.

Cumulations: 3-quarterly indexes and an annual index each year.

Prelims: Contents list, introduction, abbreviations list, instructions for use; all in English and French.

Arrangement: In two sections containing eight parts: Part I Monographs, II Theses in microfilm, III Serials and monographs series, IV Pamphlet file material, V Sound recordings, VI Films, film-strips and video tapes, VII Publications of the Government of Canada, and VIII Publications of the Provincial Governments of Canada. Section I contains all the parts except V and VI which appear in Section II. Parts VI-VIII are arranged alphabetically, the rest are classified by Dewey.

Indexes: 3 indexes: A - author and title, B & C subject, in English and French. The annual index is in 2 sections: Section 1 - Index to Parts I and II, and Section 2 - Index (in 2 volumes in 1974) to remaining parts.

Up-to-dateness: June 1975 issue (received 21 October 1975) contains 3% of entries for 1975 imprints, 62% 1974 and 35% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials, (new titles), ephemera, government publications, theses, research reports, trade literature, calendars, maps, printed music, recorded sound, films and video tapes, and microforms.

Other notes: AACR & ISBD(M) used; ISBNs given.

Name of country: Colombia

Title of bibliography: Anuario Bibliografico Colombiano "Ruben Perez Ortiz".

Publisher/issuing authority: Instituto Caro y Cuervo, Bogotá.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Introductions, list of abbreviations, outline of classification and, at end, list of publishers, table of contents and list of publications of the Institute.

Arrangement: In subject order (following Dewey) with index.

Indexes: Author index with separate title index of anonymous works.

Up-to-dateness: 1972, published 1974 (received 11 May 1976) contains only entries for material published during 1972.

Contents: Monographs, serials (new titles), government publications (local and national), theses, offprints, maps, translations and works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest, and by indigenous authors).

Name of country: Costa Rica

Title of bibliography: Anuario Bibliográfico Costarricense.

Publisher/issuing authority: Asociación Costarricense de Bibliotecarios San José.

Frequency: Annual (but the latest issue examined appeared to cover two years).

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Brief introduction, table of contents and list of abbreviations.

Arrangement: In alphabetically arranged subject groups.

Indexes: Author index.

Up-to-dateness: 1970-1971 published 1974, (received 5 May 1976) latest held. It contains 43% of entries with 1971 imprints, 49% 1970, 4% 1969 and 4% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (of 10 pages or more), government publications, theses, translation of works by indigenous authors, and works published abroad (on topics of indigenous authors).

Name of country: Cuba

Title of bibliography: Bibliografia Cubana.

Publisher/issuing authority: Biblioteca Nacional "José Marti", Habana.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Table of contents, brief introduction, list of abbreviations and outline of subject arrangement.

Arrangement: By subject in broad Dewey order with a supplement for earlier years, bibliographies, indexes and a list of periodicals published during the year with its own indexes.

Indexes: Separate alphabetical title and author indexes to main bibliography with separate title and geographical indexes to the list of periodicals.

Up-to-dateness: 1970, published 1972 (received 2 December 1972) latest held. The main sequence holds only entries with 1970 imprints; earlier imprints are in a supplementary sequence. In the main and supplementary sequence 1970 imprints account for 87% of the whole, 1969 imprints 12% and earlier and undated imprints 5%.

Contents: Monographs and serials.

Name of country: Czechoslovakia

Title of bibliography: Bibliografický Katalog ČSSR: České Knihy.

Publisher/issuing authority: Státní Knihovna ČSR, Praha.

Frequency: Weekly.

Cumulations: Half-yearly indexes.

Prelims: Table of contents (in Czech, German and English).

Arrangement: In 31 subject groups. Entries are classified by UDC.

Indexes: The weekly issues are unindexed; the 6-monthly indexes cover authors, titles and subjects.

Up-to-dateness: 26 Sešit 1974 (received 11 May 1976) contained 90% of entries with 1974 imprints, 5% 1973 and 5% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials*, newspapers*, ephemera, government publications, theses*, standards, articles*, maps*, prints*, printed music*, recorded music*, braille and works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest*).

Other notes: České Knihy is only one of a series of bibliographies produced by the Státní Knihovna: most of the others, which are itemized by Pomassl, are not held by BLLD, their contents are asterisked above. In addition there is a full national bibliographical coverage for Slovakia in Slovenská národna bibliografia in 5 series produced by Matica Slovenská.

Name of country: Denmark

Title of bibliography: Dansk Bogfortenelse.

Publisher/issuing authority: Dansk Bibliografisk Kontor and Bibliotekscentralen, København.

Frequency: Weekly (not held at BLLD).

Cumulations: Monthly (often combining months to give some 8 issues a year), two intermediate cumulations covering 3 or 4 issues, and an annual.

Prelims: In the quarterly issue, only a list of abbreviations at end.

Arrangement: Alphabetic with classified (Dewey order) index. The annual volume additionally has ISBN publisher's prefix list, publishers' addresses, a map supplement and supplements for the Faröes and for Greenland.

Up-to-dateness: 1975 6 May-17 September (Nos. 4-6) cumulation (received 17 December 1975) contains 79% of entries with 1975 imprints, 17% 1974 and 4% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (with a 17-page lower limit for non-book trade publications). Serials (new titles, research reports, standards, patents, calendars, maps and printed music.

Other notes: ISBNs are given. Certain categories excluded from Dansk Bogfortegnelse are covered in other publications: Bibliografi over Danmarks offentlige publikasjoner lists government publications and Dania Polyglotta includes foreign works of Danish interest.

Name of country: Ecuador

Title of bibliography: Bibliografia ecuatoriana. Ecuadorian bibliography. Bibliographie de l'Equateur. Ecuadorianische Bibliographie.

Publisher/issuing authority: Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito.

Frequency: Half-yearly.

Cumulation: The sixth issue each year is an annual cumulation under the title - Anuario Bibliográfico Ecuatoriano y Bibliografia Ecuatoriano No. 6.

Prelims: Table of contents, editorial, article(s), introduction and, at back of annual cumulation, a list of abbreviations.

Arrangement: Classified (UDC) with alphabetical indexes. There are two classified sequences in the annual cumulation - for monographs and analytical entries.

Indexes: Separate alphabetical indexes for authors, titles, corporate authors and subjects.

Up-to-dateness: May/June 1975, Año 7 No. 3 (not held) contains 49% of entries with 1975 imprints, 38% 1974 and 13% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, government publications and articles in journals and collections. The last account for about three-quarters of all entries in the annual cumulation.

Notes: First published in 1975.

Name of country: Egypt

Title of bibliography: Legal Deposit Bulletin.

Publisher/issuing authority: Arab Republic of Egypt, National Library and Archives, Cairo.

Frequency: Quarterly.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Table of contents, list of abbreviations and, at end, list of publishers.

Arrangement: English and Arabic sequences start at either end; the English sequence has 3 sections, main, government publications and school books followed by indexes.

Indexes: Author, titles and subjects in three separate sequences.

Up-to-dateness: January, February, March 1974 (date of receipt not recorded) latest held. It contains 30% of entries with 1974 imprints, 27% 1973 and 43% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, government publications and research reports.

Name of country: Ethiopia

Title of bibliography: Ethiopian publications: books, pamphlets, annuals, and periodical articles published in ... Ethiopian and ... Gregorian calendar.

Publisher/issuing authority: Hailé Selassié I University Institute of Ethiopian Studies, Addis Ababa.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Introduction (in English).

Arrangement: There are separate sections for works in Ethiopian languages and in foreign languages; each is in modified Dewey order with indexes.

Indexes: Each language section has a subject index to the classification and an author and title index.

Up-to-dateness: 1963 Ethiopian and 1971 Gregorian calendar, July 1972 (received 26 November 1974) contains only entries for the respective years covered.

Contents: Monographs, government publications, annual reports, and articles.

Other notes: This work is supplemented by List of Current Periodical Publications in Ethiopia published also by the Institute of Ethiopian Studies.

Name of country: Federal Republic of Germany

Title of bibliography: Deutsche Bibliographie Wöchenliches Verzeichnis Amtsblatt de Deutschen Bibliothek.

Publisher/issuing authority: Deutschen Bibliothek, Frankfurt-am-Main.

Frequency: Reihe A weekly, Reihe B fortnightly, Reihe C quarterly.

Cumulations: Half-yearly and five-yearly.

Prelims: Table of contents, introduction and, at end, list of publishers and ISBN index.

Arrangement: In 26 subject groups with index.

Indexes: Authors, titles and keywords in one alphabetic sequence.

Up-to-dateness: No. 26, June 1975 (received 3 July 1975) contains 49% of entries for 1975 imprints, 33% 1974 and 18% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (of more than 6 pages), serials (new titles and ceased titles), government publications, theses, research reports, standards, trade literature, calendars, maps, prints, recorded music and other records, microfilms and works published abroad (in indigenous languages).

Other notes: ISBD(M) used. ISBNs given.

Name of country: Finland

Title of bibliography: Suomen Kirjallisuus.

Publisher/issuing authority: Helsingin Yliopiston Kirjasto.

Frequency: Monthly (some months combined).

Cumulations: Annual. A five-yearly cumulation is planned.

Prelims: Table of contents and, at end, abbreviations, lists of publishers and of the publishers, ISBN prefixes.

Arrangement: Main entries arranged alphabetically with brief entries following in systematic (i.e. in decimal classified order). The annual cumulation has separate sequences (both alphabetic and systematic) for both maps and music; it also has a subject index.

Up-to-dateness: 1975, No. 6, August (received 8 October 1975) contains 40% of entries with 1975 imprints, 46% 1974 and 14% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (including new impressions and new editions but excluding non-book trade works of less than 16 pages), some ephemera, government publications, annuals and calendars, maps, printed music, works published abroad (by indigenous authors). In the 5-year index there will additionally be listed periodicals and newspapers and foreign publications about Finland.

Other notes: ISBNs given.

Name of country: France

Title of bibliography: Bibliographie de la France. 1re Partie: Bibliographie officielle. /NB. the main title for 2e Partie: chronique and 3e Partie: annonces (which are issued together) is Bibliographie de la France/Biblio/.

Publisher/issuing authority: Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Frequency: Weekly.

Cumulations: Quarterly and annual indexes. In addition four series of supplements appear with varying frequency. These are bound in with the regular issues.

Prelims: Outline of classification.

Arrangement: In 10 subject groups (main UDC divisions) some subdivided, with indexes. Some issues contain one of the following supplements: I Publications en series, II Publications Officielles, III Musique and IV Atlas, Cartes et Plans.

Indexes: Author and title.

Up-to-dateness: 4 June 1975 issue (received 26 July 1975, though normally there is only about a week's delay between publication date and receipt) contains 42% entries with 1975 imprints, 48% 1974 and 10% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (including new editions), serials, government publications (national, local and some intergovernmental) calendars, maps, prints, printed music, sales catalogues and works published abroad (in French).

Other notes: ISBD(M) used. ISBNs given. Supplement for theses has been discontinued. When it was published it was always about three years in arrears and these were already covered in another work.

Name of country: German Democratic Republic

Title of bibliography: Deutsche Nationalbibliographie und Bibliographie des im Ausland Erschienenen deutschprachigen Schriftums.

Publisher/issuing authority: Deutschen Bücherie, Leipzig.

Frequency: Reihe A weekly, Reihe B fortnightly and Reihe C monthly.

Cumulations: Reihe A & B quarterly. Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis every five years.

Prelims: Table of contents and, at end, list of publishers and instructions for use.

Arrangement: 29 mainly subject groups with index.

Indexes: Authors, titles and keywords in an alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: Heft 26 1975 (received 8 August 1975) contains entries for 1974 imprints only.

Contents: Monographs (including new impressions and new editions), serials (new titles and ceased titles), government publications, theses, research reports, standards, calendars, maps, prints, printed music, recorded music, films, works published abroad (in indigenous languages).

Other notes: ISBD(M) used. ISBNs given.

Name of country: Ghana

Title of bibliography: Ghana National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: Ghana Library Board, Accra.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Table of contents, introduction, list of abbreviations of journals indexed.

Arrangement: Subject groups followed by theses, publications in indigenous languages (subdivided by language), official and semi-official publications and new periodicals.

Indexes: Author.

Up-to-dateness: 1972, published 1974 contains 74% of entries with 1972 imprints, 14% 1971 and 12% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials (new and changed titles), government publications, theses, calendars, articles and works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest and by indigenous authors).

Name of country: Guyana

Title of bibliography: Guyanese National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: National Library, Georgetown.

Frequency: Quarterly.

Cumulation: The fourth issue each year is an annual cumulation.

Prelims: Contents, list of abbreviations, outline of Dewey classification and, at end, list of publishers.

Arrangements: Classified (Dewey 18th ed.) with alphabetical index. There is a separate section on non-book material and an appendix listing single bills, acts, subsidiary legislation and parliamentary debates.

Indexes: Author, title and editors in a single alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: April-June 1975 (not held) contains 69% of entries with 1975 imprints, 31% 1974 and none earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials (first issues and changes of title), government publications (Gazette and restricted publications are excluded and legislation and debates are relegated to an appendix), ephemera and films. Other categories (music, reports, maps) are not excluded, but were not to be found in the issue examined.

Other notes: ISBD(M) used.

Name of country: Hungary

Title of bibliography: Magyar Nemzeti Bibliográfia. Bibliographia Hungaria.

Publisher/issuing authority: National Széchényi Library, Budapest.

Frequency: Twice monthly.

Cumulations: Annual (as Magyar Könyvészet).

Prelims: None.

Arrangement: Classified (UDC) with index.

Indexes: Alphabetical index of authors and titles.

Up-to-dateness: 15 June 1975 (received 9 July 1975) contains 60% of entries with 1975 imprints, 40% 1974 and none earlier.

Contents: Monographs, government publications, conference proceedings, standards, patent, calendars, printed music and recorded music.

Other notes: ISBNs used. Parallel publications (not held by BLLD) list school books and textbooks, bibliographies of bibliographies, periodicals and newspapers, articles, and foreign Hungarica.

Name of country: Iceland

Title of bibliography: Íslenzk Bókaskrá. The Icelandic National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: Landsbókasafn Islands, Reykjavik.

Frequency: Annual. (A preliminary edition appears in Íslansk bókatioindi, published by the Society of Icelandic Publishers)

Cumulations: To be five-yearly.

Prelims: Contents, preface with English summary, list of abbreviations, list of publishers, statistical summary of Icelandic publications for current yea and revised summary for previous year.

Arrangement: Alphabetical with cross references and a separate section for maps and charts and an index.

Indexes: Classified (Dewey 18th ed.).

Up-to-dateness: 1975, published 1976 (not held) contains 90% of entries with 1975 imprints, 10% with 1974 imprints and none earlier.

Contents: Monographs (of 5 pages or more), government publications and maps. Newspapers and serials will be included in the 5-year cumulations.

Notes: AACR67 (British text) and ISBD(M) used.

Name of country: India

Title of bibliography: The Indian National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: Central Reference Library, Belvedere, Calcutta.

Frequency: Monthly.

Cumulations: Annual (There is a 2-3 year delay and still a gap covering the late 1960s.)

Prelims: Introduction, list of abbreviations and language symbols.

Arrangement: The former arrangement of general and official publications in separate sequences has been abandoned since January 1973 and there is now a single classified (Dewey 16th ed.) sequence with indexes. Entries for native language works are romanized and there is a single sequence for these and Western language works.

Indexes: Authors and titles in one alphabetical sequence and a separate subject index to the classification.

Up-to-dateness: June 1974 (received 11 March 1975) contains 34% of entries with 1974 imprints, 41% 1973 and 25% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (including new editions), government publications and theses.

Name of country: Irish Republic

Title of bibliography: Irish Publishing Record.

Publisher/issuing authority: School of Librarianship, University College, Dublin.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Table of contents, introduction, list of publishers (at end).

Arrangement: 10 subject groups (the main Dewey classes) plus school textbooks (between "300" and "400") and new serial titles followed by indexes.

Indexes: Name index and title index separately.

Up-to-dateness: 1975 (received 28 May 1976), 92% of entries bear a 1975 imprint, 4% 1974 and 4% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (including new editions), serials (new titles), government publications, printed music.

Other notes: The bibliography covers the publications of both the Republic of Ireland and of Northern Ireland.

Name of country: Israel

Title of bibliography: Kirjath Sepher: Bibliographical Quarterly of the Jewish National and University Library.

Publisher/issuing authority: Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem.

Frequency: Quarterly.

Cumulations: Annual index.

Prelims: Table of contents (English on front cover, Hebrew on back cover), subject arrangement and list of abbreviations (in English and Hebrew inside respective covers).

Arrangement: By subject groups; within each group there is a sequence for Hebrew entries and Latin alphabet entries.

Indexes: Author and title.

Up-to-dateness: Vol. 49, No. 4, June 1974 (received 18 October 1974) contains no entries with 1974 imprints, 66% 1973 and 34% earlier. (NB - The sample was taken only from those publications which expressed the date of imprint in the Gregorian calendar.)

Contents: Monographs, serials, theses, research reports and works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest).

Other notes: Kirjath Sepher is a learned journal but the section "Bibliography" is the largest item in it and constitutes, in effect, the national bibliography.

Name of country: Italy

Title of bibliography: Bibliografia Nazionale Italiana.

Publisher/issuing authority: Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.

Frequency: Monthly.

Cumulations: Annual.

Prelims: None.

Arrangement: Classified (Dewey) with loose-leaf index.

Indexes: Authors, titles and subjects in one alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: June 1975 issue (received 9 September 1975) contains 19% of entries with 1975 imprints, 71% 1974 and 10% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials (new titles), government publications, theses, translations, calendars, maps, printed music, recorded music and other audio-visual material.

Other notes: ISBD(M) used.

Name of country: Ivory Coast

Title of bibliography: Bibliographie de la Côte d'Ivoire.

Publisher/issuing authority: Bibliothèque National, Abidjan.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Table of contents, outline of (decimal) classification and, at the end, a list of abbreviations.

Arrangement: In five sections, works, periodicals, articles, government publications and other imprints each classified, plus index and list of periodicals. Each annual volume contains a supplement for the proceeding year.

Indexes: Authors and titles in one alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: No. 3, 1971, latest held (date of receipt not recorded) contains only 1971 imprints in the main part (apart from periodicals which if still current were recorded from date of first issue). The 1970 supplement constitutes 17% of the whole work.

Contents: Monographs, serials, ephemera, government publications, posters, exhibition catalogues, theses, articles, maps and works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest, in indigenous languages and by indigenous authors).

Other notes: ISBD(M) was introduced in 1972.

Name of country: Jamaica

Title of bibliography: Jamaican National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: West Indian Reference Library, Institute of Jamaica, Kingston.

Frequency: Quarterly.

Cumulations: Annual.

Prelims: Table of contents, introduction, outline of classification and list of publishers.

Arrangement: Classified (Dewey 18th ed.) index, articles in selected Jamaican periodicals and list of those periodicals.

Indexes: Author and title in one sequence.

Up-to-dateness: January-December 1975 (received 19 May 1975) contains 37% of entries with 1975 imprints, 38% 1974 and 25% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials (new titles and titles ceased), government publications, annual reports, standards, articles and works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest and by indigenous authors).

Other notes: ISBD(M) and ISBD(S) used, ISBNs given.
Note in Preface: "In the absence of a legal deposit law, the West Indian Reference Library has undertaken to collect all material pertinent to Jamaica".

Name of country: Japan

Title of bibliography: Japanese National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: National Diet Library, Tokyo.

Frequency: Weekly (entitled: Current Publications).

Cumulations: Annual.

Prelims: Legal notice, table of contents, instructions for use.

Arrangement: Classified (Nippon decimal classification) with government publications in a separate section. Japanese and European languages are in separate sequences.

Indexes: Title index in the annual volume.

Up-to-dateness: 30 April 1975 (received 20 July 1975) contains 14% entries with 1975 imprints, 53% 1974 and 31% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials (in annual volume only), government publications, maps, and printed music.

Name of country: Luxembourg

Title of bibliography: Bibliographie Luxembourgeoise.

Publisher/issuing authority: Bibliothèque Nationale, Luxembourg.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Introduction, table of contents and, at end, a list of publishers.

Arrangement: 19 subject groups (some subdivided) with new and ceased periodicals as a 20th group followed by indexes.

Indexes: Author index (including titles of anonymous works) and two subject indexes (one general and one on subjects concerning Luxembourg).

Up-to-dateness: 1973 volume, published 1974 (received 2 May 1975) contained 75.5% entries with 1973 imprints, 12.5% 1972 and 12% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (including new editions), serials (new titles and titles ceased), government publications, articles, printed music, recorded music, films, works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest and by indigenous authors).

Other notes: Maps and theses are covered in other publications.

Name of country: Madagascar

Title of bibliography: Bibliographie de Madagascar.

Publisher/issuing authority: Bibliothèque Universitaire et Bibliothèque Nationale, Tananarive.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Outline of classification scheme and an alphabetical index to the scheme.

Arrangement: Classified (UDC) with index.

Indexes: A single alphabetical index of authors, titles of anonymous works and new serial titles.

Up-to-dateness: 1969 volume published [1973] (received 16 May 1975) contains only entries with 1969 imprints.

Contents: Monographs, serials (new titles), government publications, articles, maps and works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest).

Other notes: A high proportion of the 2,158 items consists of articles from journals.

Name of country: Mexico

Title of bibliography: Bibliografía Mexicana.

Publisher/issuing authority: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Frequency: Six issues a year.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: List of abbreviations at end.

Arrangement: Classified (broad Dewey order) with index and list of publishers.

Indexes: Authors, titles and subjects in a single alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: 1973, No. 3, May-June, published 1974 (date of receipt not recorded) contains only works published in 1973.

Contents: Monographs.

Name of country: The Netherlands

Title of bibliography: Brinkman's Cumulatieve Catalogus van Boeken (NB - The heading to the introduction is "Brinkman's Cumulatieve Catalogus de Nationale Bibliografie").

Publisher/issuing authority: A.W. Sijthoff, Leiden.

Frequency: Monthly.

Cumulations: Half-yearly, annual and five-yearly.

Prelims: Brief introduction.

Arrangement: Alphabetic with cross references plus an index.

Indexes: Alphabetical subject index and in the annual cumulation a separate title index.

Up-to-dateness: July 1975 (received 14 October 1975) contained 60% 1975 imprints, 25% 1974 and 15% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, theses.

Other notes: ISBD(M) used, ISBNs given.

Name of country: New Zealand

Title of bibliography: New Zealand National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: National Library of New Zealand, Wellington.

Frequency: Monthly.

Cumulations: Annual.

Prelims: Introduction, list of abbreviations, list of publications of National Library (at end); in annual volume, statistics of book production and list of publishers.

Arrangement: Alphabetical in three sections: I Books etc., II Maps, and III Periodicals.

Indexes: No indexes but there are cross references in each of the alphabetical sections.

Up-to-dateness: June 1975 (received 11 September 1975) contains 75% of entries with 1975 imprints, 15% 1974 and 10% earlier.

Contents: Monographs of over 5 pages, serials, government publications, research reports, standards, calendars, maps, prints, printed music, recorded music, works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest and by indigenous authors).

Other notes: ISBD(M) used for book material. ISBNs given.

Name of country: Nigeria

Title of bibliography: The National Bibliography of Nigeria: a list of works received in the National Library under the National Library Decree No. 29 of 1970.

Publisher/issuing authority: The National Library of Nigeria, Lagos.

Frequency: Monthly.

Cumulations: Half-yearly and annual (under the title: Nigerian Publications, Current National Bibliography).

Prelims: None in monthly issues. Table of contents, introduction, list of abbreviations and, at end, list of publishers, publications, laws, and statistics of Nigerian publications.

Arrangement: Works in the English language (divided into non-government and government publications), works in vernacular languages (subdivided by language), Nigeriana published outside Nigeria and Nigerian periodicals and newspapers. Each section is arranged alphabetically.

Indexes: None.

Up-to-dateness: June 1975, Issue No. 6 (received 30 July 1976) contains 53% of entries with 1975 imprints, 33% 1974 and 14% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials, government publications, annual reports, standard and works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest).

Other notes: ISBD(M) used. ISBNs given (for those non-native publications which have them).

Name of country: Norway

Title of bibliography: Norsk Bokfortegnelse.

Publisher/issuing authority: Universitetsbiblioteket i Oslo.

Frequency: Monthly.

Cumulations: Annual and 5-yearly.

Prelims: Introduction, table of contents, instructions for use, and list of abbreviations to be found in annual volume.

Arrangement: Alphabetical with index.

Indexes: Classified (Dewey) with brief details referring to main alphabetical section.

Up-to-dateness: June 1975 (received 11 August 1975) contains 76% of entries with 1975 imprints, 16% 1974 and 8% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials and newspapers, government publications, research reports, standards, calendars, maps, printed music, and works published abroad (by indigenous authors).

Other notes: ISBNs given.

Name of country: Pakistan

Title of bibliography: Pakistan National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: Government of Pakistan Directorate of Archives and Libraries, National Bibliographical Unit, Karachi.

Frequency: Annual (but see note below).

Cumulations: None (the bibliography is itself a cumulation of entries in the appropriate section of the Provincial Gazettes of Pakistan).

Prelims: Introduction, instructions for use, list of abbreviations and language symbols, outline of classification and, at end, a list of publishers.

Arrangement: Classified (Dewey 17th ed.). Entries for native script publications were romanized with symbols given for the language.

Indexes: authors, titles and subjects in one alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: 1963 and 1964 (one issue) published 1973 (received 29 November 1974) contains 52% of entries with 1964 imprints, 42% 1963, 6% 1962 and none earlier.

Contents: Monographs (including new editions). Serials and government publications.

Other notes: Note in Foreword of 1963/1964 volume: "The Directorate ... has been able to produce the 1963/1964 issue ... after a lapse of seven years. The 1962 issue was published in 1966. The annual volume for 1969 is already with the press and it is hoped to bring it out in April 1973". The 1969 issue if it was published is not held, nor any later.

Name of country: Papua and New Guinea

Title of bibliography: New Guinea Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: The Library of the University of Papua and New Guinea, Port Moresby.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Introduction, definition of territorial names, instructions for use.

Arrangement: A dictionary arrangement with main entries and cross references in a single alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: 1972 (received 28 August 1975) contains 63% of entries with 1972 imprints, 12% with 1971 and 25% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials, government publications, research reports, theses, calendars, articles, maps, records, works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest).

Other notes: "In the absence of a National Library Service and legal deposit system, the New Guinea Collection of the University of Papua and New Guinea Library has taken up the task of publishing a current bibliography" introduction.

Name of country: Peru

Title of bibliography: Anuario Bibliográfico Peruano.

Publisher/issuing authority: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

Frequency: Triennial.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Introduction, statistical tables, table of contents and, at end, a list of publishers.

Arrangement: Classified (broad Dewey order) followed by sections for theses, official publications, Peruviana, periodicals, regional works, serials, official publications and biobibliographies.

Indexes: Separate alphabetical index for periodical titles, corporate authors and authors.

Up-to-dateness: 1964-1966 last received. It contains only works published between 1964 and 1966 inclusive.

Contents: Monographs, serials, government publications, theses, bibliographies and works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest).

Name of country: Philippines

Title of bibliography: Philippine National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: National Library of the Philippines, Manila.

Frequency: Six issues a year.

Cumulations: Annual.

Prelims: Contents, preface, list of abbreviations and, at end, list of publishers and printers and register of copyright holders.

Arrangement: Part I Books, pamphlets, etc., Part II Government publications, A. Books, pamphlets, etc., B. Periodicals, newspapers, annuals, etc., Part III Theses and dissertations, Part IV Musical scores, Part V Titles reprinted in Philippines. Alphabetical arrangement within sections.

Indexes: Author, titles and series, subject.

Up-to-dateness: January-April 1975 (not held) contains 41% of entries with 1975 imprints, 49% with 1974 imprints and 10% earlier (many dates are in fact copyright dates).

Contents: Monographs (including reprints), serials and newspapers (first issues), government publications, theses and printed music. (Many items especially the musical scores are unpublished manuscripts.)

Other notes: AACR 67 (North American text), ISBD(M), LC subject headings 7th ed., and Dewey 18th ed. are used. Entries include details of registered copyright holder, date of copyright claim approval and copyright number. ISBNs of original sometimes given for item reprinted in Philippines.

Inclusions and exclusions are explicitly stated in introduction.

Name of country: Poland

Title of bibliography: Przewodnik bibliograficzny.

Publisher/issuing authority: Biblioteka Narodowa, Warszawa.

Frequency: Weekly.

Cumulations: Indexes monthly and annual.

Prelims: List of subject headings.

Arrangement: 26 subject groups. Entries were classified by UDC.

Indexes: None.

Up-to-dateness: 1975 No. 26 (received 22 July 1975) contains 82% entries with 1975 imprints, 16% 1974 and 2% earlier.

Contents: Monographs of 5 pages or more in editions of at least 50 copies, government publications, reports, prints and printed music.

Other notes: Several parallel publications list Polish periodicals and serials, bibliographies, Polonica, records, theses, standards and patents.

Name of country: Portugal

Title of bibliography: Boletim de Bibliografia Portuguesa.

Publisher/issuing authority: Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa.

Frequency: Monthly.

Cumulations: None (a separate annual bibliography - not held by BLLD - is published by the National Library).

Prelims: Outline of UDC classification scheme and list of journals scanned for articles inside front and back covers.

Arrangement: Classified by UDC.

Indexes: The monthly issues are unindexed but an annual index is published.

Up-to-dateness: June 1975 (received 8 September 1975) contained 86% of entries with 1975 imprints, 12% with 1974 and 2% earlier but this excludes the substantial number of entries for undated items.

Contents: Monographs, serials, government publications, articles, maps, prints, printed music, works published abroad (overseas territories).

Other notes: Periodical articles stated to be excluded in Pomass1 in fact appear to be an important element of this bibliography.

Name of country: Puerto Rico

Title of bibliography: Anuario Bibliografico Puertorriqueño.

Publisher/issuing authority: Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico, Departamento de Instrucción Pública, San Juan.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Table of contents and, at end, list of publishers, list of booksellers and list of abbreviations.

Arrangement: Alphabetical with cross references.

Indexes: None.

Up-to-dateness: 1957-1958 published 1964 (latest held). It contains only entries with imprints for the years covered.

Contents: Monographs, serials and government publications.

Other notes: NB - The above information is derived from a very old issue but according to Pomass1 the bibliography is still published.

Name of country: Republic of Korea

Title of bibliography: Korean National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: Central National Library, Seoul.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Outline of classification.

Arrangement: Classified (according to "Korean Decimal Classification") with indexes.

Indexes: Authors and titles in separate sequences.

Up-to-dateness: 1972, published 1973 (received 14 December 1973).

Contents: The bibliography claims to include "all domestic publications".

Name of country: Romania

Title of bibliography: Bibliografia Republicii Socialiste România: Cărti, Albume, Hărti. (This is only the first of several series in which the bibliography is published - six are listed by Pomassl with 2 more planned - but it is the only one held by BLLD.)

Publisher/issuing authority: Biblioteca Centrala de Stat a Republicii Socialiste România, Bucuresti.

Frequency: Twice monthly.

Cumulations: This sort of frequency would suggest the need for cumulations or at least for cumulated indexes but none have been traced.

Prelims: A table of contents giving the breakdown of the classification is given at the end.

Arrangement: Classified (UDC) with indexes.

Indexes: Authors and titles separately.

Up-to-dateness: 1975 No. 12, 16-30 June (received 2 October 1975) contains 47% of 1975 imprints and 53% of 1974, none earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials*, government publications*, theses*, articles*, maps, prints*, printed music*, recorded music*, works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest)* and bibliographies of bibliographies*. (NB - asterisked categories are presumed to be contained in other series as evidenced by their titles.)

Other notes: According to Pomassl it is intended to introduce ISBD(M) but this has not yet occurred.

Name of country: Singapore

Title of bibliography: Singapore National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: National Library, Singapore.

Frequency: Annual ("at present").

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Table of contents, introduction, list of abbreviations, outline of Dewey classification with details of expansion of scheme for local use and, at end, two lists of publishers. (Latin alphabet and Chinese characters.)

Arrangement: Classified modified Dewey 18th ed. with indexes.

Indexes: Three author and title indexes for Latin, Tamil and Chinese scripts and an English language subject index.

Up-to-dateness: Latest edition is 1974 published 1976 (not held) contains only entries with 1974 imprints.

Contents: Monographs (including new editions), serials (new titles), ephemera, government publications, theses, reports, standards, trade literature, calendars, maps and printed music.

Other notes: AACR67 British text and ISBD(M) used.

The introduction explicitly states inclusions and exclusions. Entries are given in their original scripts.

Name of country: Spain

Title of bibliography: Bibliografía Española.

Publisher/issuing authority: Dirección General de Archivas y Bibliotecas, Madrid.

Frequency: Monthly (some issues cover two months).

Cumulations: Annual.

Prelims: In annual volume: list of abbreviations, list of publishers and a list of periodicals.

Arrangement: Classified (UDC) but Juvenilia is out of sequence at the end.

Indexes: Authors and titles in one sequence; subject index separately, all alphabetic.

Up-to-dateness: Receipt of issues at BLLD is erratic; June 1974 and 1975 issues are lacking though later issues are held. The June 1973 issue (received 18 December 1974) contains 8% of entries with 1973 imprints, 75% 1972 and 17% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials, government publications, maps, prints, recorded music and films.

Name of country: Sri Lanka

Title of bibliography: Sri Lanka National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: Ceylon (sic) National Library Services Board.

Frequency: Monthly (sometimes issues are combined).

Cumulations: None (but according to Pomassl annual and longer indexes are planned).

Prelims: Brief introduction and list of abbreviation given to each of three language sections.

Arrangement: The bibliography is divided into three language sections - Sinhalese, Tamil and English. Each section is arranged in Dewey (18th ed.) order with an index.

Indexes: Authors, titles, series and subjects are arranged in a single alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: 1975, Nos. 4-6 (received 24 June 1976) contains 81% of entries with 1975 imprints, 17% 1974 and 2% earlier. There is no significant difference between the three sections.

Contents: Monographs, serials (new titles), government publications and administrative reports.

Other notes: ISBD(M) used.

Name of country: Sweden

Title of bibliography: Svensk Bokförteckning. The Swedish National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: Bibliografinska Institutet vid Kung. Biblioteket i Stockholm.

Frequency: Monthly (sometimes two issues are combined).

Cumulations: Annual.

Prelims: None in monthly issues. In annual volume an introduction (with summary in English) and an outline of the classification scheme used in Swedish and English.

Arrangement: Alphabetical with numerous cross references. There is a subject index in the annual volume.

Indexes: Classified subject index according to a scheme devised by the Swedish Library Association.

Up-to-dateness: June-July 1975 issue (received 23 February 1976) contains 85% of entries with 1975 imprints, 13% 1974 and 2% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (including new editions), monograph series, serials, government publications, theses and annual reports.

Other notes: ISBNs given.

Name of country: Switzerland

Title of bibliography: Das Schweizer Buch, Le Livre Suisse, Il Libro Svizzero. Serie A & B.

Publisher/issuing authority: Schweizerischen Landesbibliothek, Bern.

Frequency: Serie A (book-trade publications) twice a month, Serie B (non-book trade publications) six issues a year.

Cumulations: A cumulated annual index is published which covers both series. Schweizer Bucherverzeichnis constitutes a five-year cumulation.

Prelims: Table of contents.

Arrangement: 24 subject groups plus two more groups for records and tapes and for errata. Serie A has an index.

Indexes: Authors and keywords in one sequence.

Up-to-dateness: Serie A 11, 1 June 1975 (received 9 June 1975); Serie B 3, 15 June 1975 (received 17 June 1975). Serie A contains 54% of entries with 1975 imprints, 24% 1974 and 22% earlier; Serie B 60% 1975 imprints, 27.5% 1974 and 12.5% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials (new titles), government publications (national and cantonal), publications of international organizations based in Switzerland, calendars, maps, music (in a special issue), recorded sound, works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest).

Other notes: ISBNs given.

Name of country: Tanzania

Title of bibliography: Printed in Tanzania.

Publisher/issuing authority: Tanganyika Library Service; compiled by Cataloguing Section, National Central Library, Dar es Salaam.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Introduction and, at end, list of publishers and a list of publications of the Tanganyika Library Service.

Arrangement: Classified (Dewey 18th ed.) with index.

Indexes: Authors and titles in one alphabetical sequence.

Up-to-dateness: 1971, published 1973 (received 11 November 1975) latest held. It contains 39% of entries with 1971 imprints, 27% 1970 and 34% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials (new titles and ceased titles), government publications, theses and research reports.

Other notes: ISBNs given (for the non-native publications which have them). The bibliography covers publications of mainland Tanzania (i.e. the former Tanganyika) only.

Name of country: Tunisia

Title of bibliography: Informations Bibliographiques.

Publisher/issuing authority: Bibliothèque Nationale, Tunis.

Frequency: Quarterly.

Cumulations: Unknown.

Prelims: Table of contents, introduction, list of abbreviations, table of UDC classes.

Arrangement: In two sections - French and Arabic. The French section is classified (UDC) with indexes.

Indexes: Authors, titles and corporate authors in separate alphabetical sequences.

Up-to-dateness: July/August/September 1974 (date of receipt not recorded) only issue held. It contains no entries with 1974 imprints, only 5% 1973 and 95% earlier.

Contents: Monographs including some works published abroad.

Other notes: ISBD(M) used.

Name of country: Turkey

Title of bibliography: Türkiye Biblioyografyasi.

Publisher/issuing authority: Mille Kütüphane Bibliyografya Enstitüsü, Ankara.

Frequency: Quarterly.

Cumulations: Annual index.

Prelims: Introduction, list of abbreviations, outline of the Dewey classification used. All in Turkish and English.

Arrangement: Classified (Dewey) with indexes and list of new serial titles. Periodicals are listed in the main sequence following other entries for each subject.

Indexes: Authors and titles separately.

Up-to-dateness: 1975/II (received 14 May 1976).

Contents: Monographs, serials, government publications, theses, maps, printed music, stamps and bank notes.

Other notes: A parallel bibliography: Türkiye Makaleler Bibliyografyasi indexes from Turkish periodicals.

Name of country: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

Title of bibliography: Knizhnaja Letopis.

Publisher/issuing authority: Gosudarstvennyi Komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR.

Frequency: Weekly with monthly supplements.

Cumulations: Annual, indexes quarterly.

Prelims: Table of contents (subject arrangement). List of omitted items in weekly issues (by item number).

Arrangement: 31 subject groups plus indexes; items are numbered to facilitate indexing and are classified by BBK.

Indexes: In the weekly issue there is only an index to entries in non-Russian languages. Quarterly indexes in 3 sections: author, subject and geographical.

Up-to-dateness: Issue 26 of 1975 (received 7 August 1975) contains 67% 1975 imprints and 33% 1974: no earlier imprints were found in the sample check.

Contents: Monographs, serials, government publications, syllabuses, time-tables, laboratory manuals, and theses (in the form of abstracts).

Other notes: Films, works of art, maps (including atlases) and printed music are covered separately, each category in its own distinct bibliography. Each union republic of the USSR has its own repertoire of bibliographies and the coverage of Knizhnaya Letopis is better for the RSFSR than for some outlying areas.

Name of country: United Kingdom

Title of bibliography: British National Bibliography.

Publisher/issuing authority: The British Library, Bibliographical Services Division, London.

Frequency: Weekly.

Cumulations: The last weekly issue each month contains a cumulated index for the month, full cumulations appear for January-April, May-August, annually and for multi-year periods (5 covering different lengths of time have appeared for the period 1951-1970, 1950-1970 for indexes).

Prelims: Brief introduction in weekly issues. A more detailed introduction, outline of classification and, at end, list of publishers in cumulations.

Arrangement: Classified (Dewey 18th ed.) with indexes.

Indexes: Weekly. Authors, titles and subjects in one alphabetical list. In the cumulations the subject index is separated from the rest.

Up-to-dateness: Issue 4 June 1975 (received 4 June 1975) contains 72% of entries with 1975 imprints, 24% for 1974 and 4% earlier.

Contents: Monographs (including new editions), serials (new titles), government publications, standards and works published abroad (Irish publications, except government publications, are recorded on the same basis as British).

Other notes: AACR (British text) and ISBD(M) used. ISBNs given. The British Library also publishes the British Catalogue of Music and the British Union Catalogue of Periodicals - New Serial Titles. Films and (in more detail) government publications are covered by works published by other authorities as also are patents and standards.

Name of country: Uruguay

Title of bibliography: Bibliografia Uruguaya.

Publisher/issuing authority: Biblioteca del Poder Legislativo, Montevideo.

Frequency: Annual.

Cumulations: Multi-annual.

Prelims: Table of contents, introduction, list of abbreviations, instructions for use and, at end, list of publishers.

Arrangement: Alphabetical with indexes.

Indexes: Separate indexes for titles, subjects, classified (Dewey), authors and pseudonyms.

Up-to-dateness: Cumulation 1962-1968, published 1971 (date of receipt not recorded) latest held. It contains only entries with imprints for the years covered.

Contents: Monographs, government publications and works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest).

Name of country: Venezuela

Title of bibliography: Bibliografia Venezolana.

Publisher/issuing authority: Centro Bibliográfico Venezolano, Biblioteca Nacional, Caracas.

Frequency: Quarterly (some issues combined).

Cumulations: None.

Prelims: Table of contents.

Arrangement: Subject groups (10 main Dewey divisions) without index.

Indexes: None.

Up-to-dateness: Año V Nos. 17-18, January-June 1974 (received 19 July 1976) contains 17% of entries with 1974 imprints, 64% 1973 and 19% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, serials, government publications, annual reports, exhibition catalogues, maps and works published abroad (on topics of indigenous interest and by indigenous authors).

Other notes: Anuario Bibliográfico de Venezuela which has been published intermittently in the past is to be revived.

Name of country: Yugoslavia

Title of bibliography: Bibliografija Jugoslavija: Knjige, Brošure i Muzikalije.

Publisher/issuing authority: Jugoslovenski Bibliogrofski Institut, Beograd.

Frequency: Twice monthly (some issues combined).

Cumulations: None held.

Prelims: Geographical index

Arrangement: Classified (UDC) with index.

Indexes: Subject index to classification.

Up-to-dateness: 1974 Nos. 11-12 (received 4 March 1975) contains 63% of entries for 1974 imprints, 36% 1973 and 1% earlier.

Contents: Monographs, government publications, maps and printed music.

Notes: ISBD(M) used. Regional bibliographies are in general more important than the national bibliography in this federal country.

RANKING LIST OF CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1	Monographs	62
2	Government publications	51
3	Periodicals (usually new titles only)	45
4	Maps	26
	Theses	26
	Printed music	26
7	Foreign publications on topics of indigenous interest	21
8	Calendars	17
9	Research reports	16
10	Foreign publication by national authors	14
11	Standards	12
	Articles	12
	Recorded music	12
	Ephemera (always selectively)	12
15	Monographs (new editions)	11
	Prints	11
17	Films	5
18	Foreign publications in indigenous language	4
	Trade literature	4
20	Monographs (new impressions)	3
21	Patents (collected editions only)	2
	Works in braille	2

In addition the following categories have been specified though they are usually subsumed in one or other of the categories above: annual reports (12 occasions), newspapers (6), conference proceedings, bibliographies, translations (3 each), microforms, audio-visual material, exhibition catalogues (2 each), offprints, sales catalogues, posters, monograph series, stamps, bank notes, syllabuses, time-tables and laboratory manuals (1 each).

OTHER TABLES

Frequency:	Weekly	10
	Fortnightly/twice monthly	6
	Monthly	11
	6 issues a year	2
	Quarterly	10
	3 issues a year	1
	Half-yearly	2
	Annual	19
	Multi-annual	1
	TOTAL	62

Cumulations: 37 bibliographies cumulate or have cumulated indexes.

Arrangement:	Subject arranged or classified bibliographies	48
	Alphabetically arranged bibliographies	14

Up-to-dateness:

Bibliographies with less than 25% of entries for current year	8
Bibliographies with between 25% and 49%	14
Bibliographies with between 50% and 74%	14
Bibliographies with 75% or more	14
Bibliographies with dates reflecting coverage not time of publication	10
Bibliographies using ISBD(M)	17
Bibliographies giving ISBNs	21

CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this survey has been to study the existing situation with regard to national bibliographies. It was not part of the brief to make specific recommendations but certain broad conclusions follow naturally from the data analysed and set out in the country entries. Superficially the bibliographies examined varied greatly but underlying the variety there was a good deal that was common to them all.

Firstly, though it might appear too obvious to mention, it should be stated that all the bibliographies examined appeared in printed form. Some, it is true, have for long offered an alternative in the form of a card service while the growth of automation has meant that an increasing number can supply data in machine readable form. But these are only additional facilities and have not superseded the national bibliography in printed form. Standardization in the paper and printing trade has meant that most bibliographies were to be found in A4 or A5 format though there was little correlation between size of bibliography and size of format. Among the large biblographies, Britain's was published in large format whereas both Germanies favoured the small format; among small ones Botswana had chosen the large format and Ghana the small but most of the newest bibliographies such as that of Barbados had adopted the A4 format.

All national bibliographies included monographs - indeed it was a yardstick by which they could be judged truly to be national bibliographies - and in all cases monographs formed the core of their contents. However, many other categories were also included. Many, however, excluded small monographs such as Australia with a five-page lower limit or Denmark with a seventeen-page lower limit for non-book trade publications, while other countries had a lower limit of price or edition size. Unfortunately, not all countries explicitly stated exclusions of this sort. Many countries included new editions but only a few like Finland included new impressions.

Two other categories, namely government publications and serials, were included in most bibliographies - at least seventy-five per cent of them. Generally government publications were included selectively though the basis for selecting them was seldom stated. When, however, a check could be made against independent lists of government publications there usually appeared gaps in the coverage of the national bibliographies. The reason for this greater selectivity vis-à-vis non-government publications was never stated and there appears no sound reason for it. It is true that the same selectivity among government publications as among other monographs will tend to exclude a greater proportion of the former as a greater proportion are small in size or ephemeral in nature but if there is to be any selectivity, which ideally there should not, it is essential that the same criteria for selection should be applied to both government and non-government publications. It was clear that that was not the situation in most bibliographies. Publications of government institutions at municipal level were generally excluded though federal countries like Canada or Switzerland did include provincial government publications. Switzerland also included the publications of the various intergovernmental organizations which are based in her territory. In fact, publications of intergovernmental organizations constitute a problem for UBC, as, although such organizations publish <u>in</u> their host country, their publications are hardly <u>of</u> it. Because of this and because their output is disproportionally of semi-published "documents" difficult for others to track down, it is essential that intergovernmental organizations provide their own bibliographic control even if their full publications are noted in national bibliographies.

Serials were included in about three-quarters of the bibliographies examined. This meant the first issue of a new title or the first issue of a changed title. Less often details of the "death" of a serial were recorded. This should be just as important as recording "births" but it is obviously more difficult to establish.

Analytical entries for journal articles constitute a separate category. About twenty per cent of bibliographies include articles and these were often selected articles of indigenous interest in foreign journals. A few countries such as Albania and Turkey had separate parallel bibliographies for articles but most countries rightly appeared to take the attitude that the publication of transnational, subject-oriented abstracting and indexing journals absolved them from covering this category of material.

No other categories were covered by as many as half the bibliographies examined. Theses, maps and printed music were the next commonest categories to be found. Theses (which in the context of national bibliographies normally means doctoral theses) were often listed in other publications and this may explain their less frequent appearance in national bibliographies. It is notable that France which until recently listed theses in one of the supplements to the Bibliographie de France, albeit with a two- or three-year delay, has now ceased to do so. The tradition in the English-speaking world is for theses to be unpublished and hence outside the scope of legal deposit. In some of the smaller countries map publishing is comparatively rare and so even if a national bibliographical authority considered maps within the scope of their national bibliography they would seldom appear therein. The number of bibliographies recorded as including maps, therefore, was probably an underestimate. The same applied with even more force to printed music.

All other categories appeared in national bibliographies in a distinct minority of cases. This applied to reports, standards, prints, recorded music, films, other non-book materials, braille and patents. The practice of bibliographical authorities suggested that there was a consensus that it is less necessary to include these categories. In some cases, such as standards and especially patents, this would seem to be because there is adequate coverage elsewhere. In other cases such as report literature and non-book material many countries covered in this survey rarely publish such material.

A special case is the question of foreign publications. Strictly from the point of view of UBC it is necessary only to record the national publications of a specific country, foreign publications being the responsibility of their own national authorities. In practice foreign publications of one sort or another were covered by over half the bibliographies examined - twenty-one listed foreign publications on topics of indigenous interest (often, as explained above, journal articles), fourteen listed foreign publications and translations of national authors and four listed publications in national languages though these categories are not mutually exclusive. Though France and both the Germanies attempt to cover all publications in their respective languages, and even Britain though it makes no attempt to cover all English-language publications does cover the publications of the Irish Republic on virtually the same basis as those of the United Kingdom, there is little to commend this practice. There is, however, undeniable usefulness in including works of national interest or by national authors especially in the case of some of the smaller countries. The prime concern of a national bibliographic authority is obviously the publications of its own country but the inclusion of relevant foreign material, already well established, need not be discouraged though such material ought to be distinguished in some way - by an asterisk or by being placed in a separate sequence. This is seldom the case at present.

Language is at the centre of another problem - the best way to organize the national bibliography of a multilingual country. Where all the languages are written in the same script, as in Switzerland, there is no problem. But problems do arise where there are several different scripts and several different solutions have been attempted. Entries in the Indian National Bibliography were arranged alphabetically in a single sequence and consequently details of the works in native

scripts were romanized. In the Singapore National Bibliography, on the other hand, a classified arrangement was used which enabled English, Chinese and Tamil entries to be given each in their own script and all in one sequence. The Sri Lanka National Bibliography also retained the original script but had separate sequences for English, Sinhalese and Tamil publications. Pakistan follows a similar arrangement to India and Ethiopia follows an arrangement not unlike that of Sri Lanka, while Ghana, though problems of script are not involved also has separate sequences for different languages. It is preferable to retain the original script wherever possible, but the problems faced by the Indian authorities probably make the drastic solution of romanizing everything the only way to publish at all as India has a much larger publishing output than either Sri Lanka or Singapore and it has far more languages to contend with.

The attempt to establish what categories of material were included in national bibliographies by the process of examining them showed that one of the commonest defects in most of them was that they failed to state with precision what was included and what was not. A statement that "everything published in the country" or that "everything received by law of legal deposit" is included is insufficiently precise and also probably untrue. Each category of publication - monographs, serials, theses, maps, government publications and so on - should be itemized with a clear statement of whether it is included or excluded and, if included, whether there are any limitations such as of minimum pagination to its inclusion. Also for the guidance of the user there should be a clear statement of the cataloguing rules used and whether ISBD(M) has been adopted; what classification scheme (if any) has been used with an outline of the main classes and details of any special expansions or modification; what indexes there are and any other information which would help a user discover if the information he seeks is there and how best to find it. Moreover, this information should appear in each issue and not merely in the cumulations. In this respect some of the smaller newly established bibliographies showed great improvements on the situation with some of the well established European ones; for example, a model of the sort of detail needed was to be found in the Singapore National Bibliography in its revised form.

ISBD(M) at present has been adopted by only a minority of bibliographic authorities but the number is growing. It was only introduced as a standard in 1972 but already there are seventeen countries recorded in this survey as having adopted it and several others have this matter under consideration. Countries that have adopted it range from some of the largest (bibliographically speaking) such as Britain through medium-size ones such as Australia to some of the smallest such as Barbados. Clearly size is no problem for its adoption. Other forms of standardization such as a standard for introductory material advocated above are much less advanced.

In other cases standardization is impractical or even undesirable. An agreed minimum frequency of publication, perhaps quarterly, is feasible but beyond that the frequency with which a bibliography should be published depends upon the size of bibliographic output that it has to cover. If majority practice were to determine standards then all national bibliographies would have to be classified, by Dewey or possibly UDC, and have an alphabetical index. But some countries have a well established tradition of other ways of arranging bibliographies. The Scandinavian countries for example favour an alphabetical arrangement with a classified index while in the United States dictionary arrangements are common. As national bibliographies are most frequently used in their own countries national practices of this sort are not to be lightly set aside especially as they are readily intelligible to people in other countries.

The needs therefore that are highlighted by this survey are: for those countries without national bibliographies to establish them; for many of those with bibliographies to improve their scope (nearly a quarter do not include government publications or serials, and over a half omit maps, theses and music) and to reduce the exceptions within categories to what is included; for nearly all of them to improve the guidance given to users; for some to improve their frequency (over one-third are published no more than once a year); for some to improve the speed with which they record publications (over one-third of bibliographies by mid-year were still recording a majority of publications issued the previous year); and most to improve the standardization of bibliographic description (less than one-third had adopted ISBD(M)). The picture, however, is not static. Most national bibliographic authorities seem aware of the deficiencies of their publications from the point of view of UBC. Several have recently improved their standards, while others, within the constraints of available resources, are striving to do so.